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New Records of the Bat, *Anoura geo froyi lasiopyga*

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Goeffroy's Long-nosed Bat, *Anoura geoffroyi, royi*, has been recorded from the Mexican states of Jalisco and Veracruz (Sanborn, 1933 :27) , and from El Salvador (*ibid.*; Felten, 1956:196), from Nayarit (Anderson, 1956:350), and from Barrillos, Guatemala (Goodwin, 1934:10).

The total number of specimens reported in the above papers is 41. Recent work in southern Mexico and Central America by persons from the Museum of Natural History, with the assistance of the National Science Foundation and the Kansas University Endowment Association, has yielded 123 additional specimens of *Anoura* that significantly extend the known range of the subspecies *A. g. lasiopyga* and add to our knowledge of the variation of the species.

On February 15, 1955, Robert W. Dickerman obtained ten specimens (KU 66402-66411, 67263, including 1 skeleton only and two in alcohol) from 8 mi. n. and 1 mi. w. Teloloapan, 3600 ft., Guerrero. Specimens previously had not been taken in the state, according to Dr. **W. B. Davis** (*in litt.*) . On August 2, 1954, **J. R. Alcorn** and his son, Albert A. Alcorn, obtained 111 specimens (KU 60635-60646, 60978-61076, including 12 in alcohol) from 2 mi. w.s.w. Teopisca, Chiapas. These are the first known specimens from Chiapas also. On June 19, 1947, Mr. Alvaro-Wille obtained a specimen (KU 39249) from San Rafael de Tarrazi, 30 kms. s. de San Jose, Prov. San Jose, Costa Rica, 1300 meters elevation. This specimen extends the known range of the Central American subspecies, *A. g. lasiopyga*, approximately 410 miles southeastward from El Salvador. The nearest record of the species to the south is in Colombia (Sanborn, 1933 :26) and there the bats are of the subspecies *A. g. peruana*.

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Measurements, in millimeters, of the specimen from Costa Rica are: total length 65 ; length of forearm 41.7 ; length of skull 25.2. This specimen is more brownish (as contrasted to grayish) than all but two of the specimens from Chiapas, and the dark middorsal area of the neck stands in more marked contrast to the paler sides of the neck than in the specimens from Chiapas. The specimen from Costa Rica is referred to the subspecies *A. g. lasiopyga* on the basis of size, but the color suggests intergradation with one of the South American subspecies.

The average measurement, minimum and maximum measurements (in parentheses) , standard deviation (S.D.) , and the number (n) in each sample for three measurements of the males and of the females from Chiapas are as follows:

Males:

total length	68.2(63-74), S.D. 2.7, n 58
length of forearm	42.16(39.6-44.8), S.D. 1.15, n 54
greatest length of skull	24.93 (23.7-26.2) , S.D. .47, n 53

Females:

total length	68.7(63-74), S.D. 2.7, n 42
length -of forearm	42.19(40.3-44.5), S.D. 1.08, n 40
greatest length of skull	24.75 (23.9-25.7) , S.D. .49, n 37

The differences in these measurements between males and females are not significant. In the series of 111 individuals there are 48 females and 63 males. Of the 41 females for which skins were prepared and reproductive conditions were noted, there were 33 pregnant, each with a single fetus. The fetuses varied in length from 5 to 21 mm. The range of variation in 132 individuals of *A. g. peruana* noted by Sanborn (1933 :25) was for the forearm 42 to 47.3 mm., and for the length of skull 24.7 to 27 mm. In 74 of 117 the forearms were more than 44 mm. If the average for each of these measurements falls near the middle of the range cited, and if these measurements are comparable in their variability to those of the sample from Chiapas, the difference in both measurements between the specimens from South America and those from Chiapas is significant at the 95 per cent limit of confidence. Both of the measurements are larger in *A. g. peruana* than in *A. g. lasiopyga*. In only three of 94 individuals from Chiapas did the forearm measure more than 44 mm.

The one specimen from Guatemala was caught in a mouse trap hanging over a pile of raw sugar. The specimens reported by Felten were found singly or in small groups in crevices of a cave at 1350 meters elevation. The specimens from Guerrero were obtained by Dickerman and Bernardo Villa R. in a chamber in which there was a small waterfall, in the same cave in which Villa earlier collected the type specimen of *Leptonycteris nivalis yerbabuena*. No records of the habitat or method of capture of the large series from Chiapas are available ; however, 49 of the 99 specimens of which skins and skulls were saved were damaged by dust shot. The large number obtained on one day also leads one to suspect that the bats were not found singly or in small groups. The variability in the ossification of the zygomatic arches and in the position of the premolars in *Anoura* noted by Sanborn is evident also in the series from Chiapas.

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